584 [141 cont.]
small initial payment makes the girl taboo, so that no other man
583 can buy her. In each case the final purchase of the woman is a
614 matter between the two kin groups [Sippen], that is, the totem groups; not only the closest members, but all the male members of the kin group demand their share of the purchase price, which is always paid in feather money. It is therefore not rare that a
[584] betrothed couple must wait two years before they can marry be-
584 cause the kin group of the bridegroom is not yet able to pay the purchase price. It seems that the bridegroom himself rarely takes part in the negotiations; often he knows nothing about it at first. Sometimes he is told that a girl has been chosen for him, and he is admonished to avoid a certain house. He then guesses who his chosen one is. Codrington mentions that often the bridegroom
● [585] resists violently, even at the wedding, but he does not say whether this is actually an aversion to the marriage or a ceremonial act. We know nothing about the procedure of the wedding, but after-
591 wards the young husband takes his wife first to the house of his father, until he builds his own home (4). In rarer cases no

4. Joest in Baessler, pp. 379, 381. Codrington, p. 239. O'Ferrall, pp. 223 f. According to F. de Tolna, Chez les Cannibales, p. 268, the people along the coast on Vanikoro buy wives from the people of the bush for a breast disk each.

[583] [628]

P36 engagement takes place, but the young man seduces a girl; in
583 that case, however, his kin group must pay the girl's kin group
595 whatever price is demanded (5). Polygamy depends upon the

5. Joest in Baessler, p. 383.

ability to pay (6).

6. Dillon, p. 305, says that "persons

/202 cont./
584 not supposed to know any unmarried girls, except prostitutes. The girl herself cannot oppose marriage with a man she finds uncongenial. There seem to be no marriage ceremonies. Gen-
585 591 erally the woman follows the man, but the reverse may also occur, and not infrequently the spouses even live in different villages.

592 A man must build a separate house for every wife, the family house, in addition to which there is the women's house [609] where the women and girls spend the day (3). A stranger is for-

3. [Cf. above, p. 54.]

bidden, under penalty of death, to enter the residence-village [made up of family houses and the women's house], and even most of the members of the village are forbidden to visit the women's house, under penalty of death.

591 The girls move into the women's house at about seven years of age; the boys live in the men's house as soon as they are weaned (4). [A certain part of the beach in front of the villages

4. [The puberty rites for the boys have already been mentioned above, p. 12.]

is reserved for men and women, respectively (5).]

5. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 297.]

839 562 Thus, the separation of the sexes is extraordinarily [152] strict (6). /203/ and the men are extremely jealous. A stranger

6. [For the following remarks, cf. Ethn, I, pp. 142 f.; Speiser, Südsee, pp. 295 f. -- The situation is different on the Reef Islands, where, according to Speiser, Südsee, p. 302,